

1                                   **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
2                                   **DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

3 MARIO ALEJANDRO LOPEZ,

4                                   Petitioner,

5                                   v.

6 BRIAN E. WILLIAMS, et al.,

7                                   Respondents,

Case No. 2:19-cv-01308-APG-NJK

**ORDER**

[ECF Nos. 18, 38]

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9           This represented habeas matter under 28 U.S.C. § 2254 comes before me on the  
10 respondents' motion to dismiss (ECF No. 18) and motion to seal (ECF No. 38). I address the  
11 motion to seal at the end of this order. The main focus of this order is the motion to dismiss.

12                                   ***Background***

13           Petitioner Mario Alejandro Lopez challenges his 2014 Nevada state conviction by a jury  
14 of two counts of attempted murder with the use of a deadly weapon, two counts of battery with  
15 the use of a deadly weapon resulting in substantial bodily harm constituting domestic violence,  
16 one count of burglary while in possession of a deadly weapon, one count of child abuse and  
17 neglect with the use of a deadly weapon resulting in substantial bodily harm, and one count of  
18 assault with a deadly weapon. ECF No. 29-2.

19           The issues remaining on the motion to dismiss pertain to exhaustion, including technical  
20 exhaustion by procedural default.<sup>1</sup> The respondents initially sought to dismiss Grounds 2 and  
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23 <sup>1</sup> In their reply in support of the motion to dismiss, the respondents withdrew their  
challenge to some grounds based on untimeliness and absence of relation back. ECF No. 43, at 5.

1 3(b) of the second amended petition as unexhausted, and Lopez's response included argument  
2 that the claims were technically exhausted by procedural default.

3 In Ground 2, Lopez presents a *Brady* claim<sup>2</sup> in which he alleges that he was denied rights  
4 to due process and a fair trial under the Fifth, Sixth, and Fourteenth Amendments when the State  
5 allegedly concealed from the defense that the State paid witness Maria Robles' cell phone bill  
6 the day prior to her testimony for the State in its rebuttal case. ECF No. 17, at 19-35.

7 In Ground 3(b), Lopez alleges that he was denied effective assistance of counsel when  
8 counsel failed to appeal the state district court's denial of his motion for a new trial based upon  
9 the *Brady* claim alleged in Ground 2. *Id.*, at 39-42.

10 The state court procedural history pertinent to the exhaustion issues as to these claims is  
11 as follows.

12 According to the defense, counsel learned about the payment to Robles while the case  
13 was on appeal. On September 18, 2014, Lopez filed a motion to stay the appeal so that he could  
14 pursue a motion for new trial based on *Brady* in the district court. The stay motion was filed  
15 after the appellate fast track briefing had been completed and the appeal was submitted for  
16 decision. Lopez maintained that a grant of the motion would moot the appeal and that in the  
17 event that the motion were denied that it would be more efficient to consolidate the appeals. ECF  
18 No. 30-5.

19 Lopez filed the motion for a new trial in the district court on September 24, 2014. The  
20 state supreme court denied the stay motion the next day, while Lopez' time to reply to the State's  
21 opposition to that motion still was running. The state supreme court based the denial in part on  
22 the premise that Lopez had not filed a motion for a new trial. Lopez informed the court that he  
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<sup>2</sup> See *Brady v. Maryland*, 373 U.S. 83 (1963).



1 present the state courts with both the operative facts and the federal legal theory upon which the  
2 claim is based. *Castillo v. McFadden*, 399 F.3d 993, 999 (9th Cir. 2005). The exhaustion  
3 requirement ensures that the state courts, as a matter of federal-state comity, will have the first  
4 opportunity to pass upon and correct alleged violations of federal constitutional guarantees.  
5 *Coleman v. Thompson*, 501 U.S. 722, 731 (1991).

6 Under *Rose v. Lundy*, 455 U.S. 509 (1982) and following cases, a mixed petition  
7 presenting unexhausted claims must be dismissed unless the petitioner dismisses the unexhausted  
8 claims or seeks other appropriate relief, such as a stay to return to the state courts to exhaust the  
9 claims.

10 Lopez contends that he fairly presented and exhausted Ground 2 by filing the motion for  
11 a stay based on the *Brady* claim. Lopez maintains that (a) he thereby apprised the state supreme  
12 court of the factual and legal basis for the *Brady* claim, and (b) the supreme court could have  
13 considered that underlying claim but did not do so based on the erroneous premise that he had  
14 not filed a motion to stay in the district court when he in fact had done so (one day prior to the  
15 supreme court's order). Lopez urges that all that he had "to do is give the court the chance to  
16 rule on his claim" and that "[h]e did just that." ECF No. 37, at 12-15.

17 I am not persuaded that the stay motion fairly presented any claim to the state appellate  
18 courts for a decision on the merits. Presenting a claim in a procedural context in which the  
19 merits of the claim will not be considered, or will be considered only in special circumstances,  
20 does not constitute fair presentation of the claim. *Castille v. Peoples*, 489 U.S. 346, 351 (1989).  
21 The motion to stay did not even purport to request that the state supreme court decide the *Brady*  
22 claim on the merits. The motion asked the court to stay a pending appeal directed to *other*  
23 claims while Lopez first went to *the district court* to present the *Brady* claim to *that* court. There

1 is no viable reading of that motion as requesting the Supreme Court of Nevada to decide the  
2 *Brady* claim on the merits right then and there based on the purely procedural. No such request  
3 was made.

4 It is not my role to adjudicate the fairness or correctness of how the state supreme court  
5 decided a purely discretionary decision whether to grant a procedural motion to stay the pending  
6 direct appeal.<sup>3</sup> The only issue before me is exhaustion. Filing a procedural motion to stay,  
7 regardless of whether or not it should have been granted or whether it was denied for the right  
8 reason, does not fairly present the *Brady* claim to the state courts for a decision on the merits of  
9 the *Brady* claim. The mechanism for Lopez to present the *Brady* claim to the state appellate  
10 courts for a decision on the merits was, among other ways, an appeal from the district court's  
11 ultimate decision on the motion. Indeed, the very reason for the stay motion was premised on  
12 Lopez doing exactly that: bringing the issue before the supreme court, if necessary, by a later  
13 appeal. The purely procedural stay motion presented no claim to the state supreme court for a  
14 decision on the merits. Ground 2 is not actually exhausted.

15 ***Technical Exhaustion as to Ground 2***

16 If a claim would be barred by procedural default in the state courts, then the claim is  
17 technically exhausted. The Nevada state courts generally recognize substantially the same bases  
18 for potentially overcoming a procedural default under Nevada state law as do the federal courts  
19 under federal procedural default doctrine. This court therefore has rejected attempts by habeas

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21 <sup>3</sup> Nothing about the state supreme court's decision denying the motion to stay—even if  
22 based in part on an incorrect premise that missed a motion filed in the lower court one day  
23 before—precluded Lopez from proceeding with the motion for a new trial and a following appeal  
presenting the *Brady* claim on the merits. Lopez in fact pursued the motion for a new trial in the  
district court, but then did not appeal its decision on the motion. The denial of the stay did not  
preclude another appeal that would fairly present the *Brady* claim to the state appellate courts for  
a decision on the merits.

petitioners to claim technical exhaustion by procedural default while at the same time seeking to overcome the procedural default in federal court on a basis that the Nevada state courts also will consider if given the opportunity to do so. That is, petitioners cannot “have it both ways” by arguing technical exhaustion by procedural default on the premise that the state courts would bar the claim while seeking to present a basis for overcoming the default in federal court that the state courts also recognize. In that circumstance, either (a) the claim is not technically exhausted because the petitioner in fact has an argument for potentially overcoming the procedural default that the state courts do consider, or (b) the claim instead is technically exhausted but is conclusively procedurally defaulted because he has no such argument.

The principal exception to this framework is due to the fact that the Nevada state courts do not recognize the rule in *Martinez v. Ryan*, 566 U.S. 1 (2012), as a basis for overcoming state procedural bars. In that circumstance, a Nevada habeas petitioner properly can establish technical exhaustion by procedural default while at the same time seeking to overcome the default in federal court premised upon the *Martinez* argument, because the state courts do not also follow *Martinez*. See generally *Rodriguez v. Filson*, No. 3:15-cv-00339-MMD-WGC, 2017 WL 6762466, at \*4-6 (D. Nev. Dec. 29, 2017); *Myers v. Filson*, No. 3:14-cv-00082-MMD-VPC, 2017 WL 5559954, at \*2-4 (D. Nev. Nov. 17, 2017).<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>4</sup> As more general backdrop, under the procedural default doctrine, federal review of a habeas claim may be barred if the state courts rejected the claim on an independent and adequate state law procedural ground. Review of a defaulted claim will be barred even if the state court also rejected the claim on the merits in the same decision. Federal habeas review will be barred on claims rejected on an independent and adequate state law ground unless the petitioner can demonstrate either: (a) cause for the procedural default and actual prejudice from the alleged violation of federal law; or (b) that a fundamental miscarriage of justice will result in the absence of review. *Bennett v. Mueller*, 322 F.3d 573, 580 (9th Cir. 2003).

To demonstrate cause, the petitioner must establish that some external and objective factor impeded his efforts to comply with the state’s procedural rule. *Murray v. Carrier*, 477 U.S. 478, 488 (1986); *Hivala v. Wood*, 195 F.3d 1098, 1105 (9th Cir. 1999). To demonstrate

1 Lopez seeks to figuratively thread this needle by maintaining, among other things, that he  
2 could not establish cause and prejudice in the state courts on a *Brady* claim but that he  
3 nonetheless could establish cause and prejudice in federal court on a different basis. His  
4 suggested logic runs as follows: (1) on an otherwise defaulted *Brady* claim in Nevada state court,  
5 a petitioner can establish cause by the State's withholding of the evidence and prejudice by the  
6 materiality of the evidence; (2) he allegedly cannot establish materiality because the state district  
7 court held after an evidentiary hearing on the new trial motion that the withheld evidence was not  
8 material under *Brady*; (3) even if he could show materiality in state court, when a petitioner  
9 relies on a *Brady* argument to show cause, the claim also must be raised within a reasonable time  
10 following the discovery of the withheld evidence in order to overcome the default, and Lopez  
11 cannot satisfy that requirement now five years later; (4) if he could overcome those hurdles, the  
12 "law of the case" doctrine would prevent him from relitigating the *Brady* claim in a state  
13 postconviction petition because he previously litigated the claim in the motion for new trial; and  
14 (5) he nonetheless can establish cause and prejudice in federal court because (a) the state district  
15 court allegedly improperly removed his original counsel and appointed substitute counsel after  
16 he filed a state petition alleging ineffective assistance, and (b) substitute counsel Gaffney in turn  
17 had a conflict of interest because he was serving as both replacement counsel on the motion for  
18 new trial and postconviction counsel. ECF No. 37, at 15-23.

19 \_\_\_\_\_  
20 prejudice, he must show that the alleged error resulted in actual harm. *Vickers v. Stewart*, 144  
21 F.3d 613, 617 (9th Cir. 1998). Both cause and prejudice must be established. *Murray*, 477 U.S.  
22 at 494.

21 Under *Coleman v. Thompson, supra*, alleged ineffective assistance of postconviction  
22 counsel generally does not qualify as cause to overcome a procedural default. 501 U.S. at 752-  
23 57. *Martinez* established a limited exception to this rule under which a petitioner in certain  
circumstances could rely on alleged ineffective assistance of counsel in an initial-review  
collateral proceeding to overcome the procedural default of a claim of ineffective assistance of  
counsel at trial. See generally *Rodney v. Filson*, 916 F.3d 1254, 1259 (9th Cir. 2019).

1        There are multiple flaws with Lopez's suggested logic. First, the doctrine of law of the  
2 case has nothing to do with this *Brady* claim. That doctrine applies to prior *appellate* holdings in  
3 the case. *Hsu v. County of Clark*, 123 Nev. 625, 629-30, 173 P.3d 724, 728 (2007); *Hall v. State*,  
4 91 Nev. 314, 315-16, 535 P.2d 797, 798 (1975). There was no appellate holding on the *Brady*  
5 claim because Lopez never presented that claim to the state appellate courts, and the appellate  
6 courts would not be barred by a district court holding from a prior proceeding that was not  
7 appealed. Law of the case therefore does not provide a reason why Lopez could not overcome a  
8 procedural default even if he were able to demonstrate cause and prejudice in the state courts.<sup>5</sup>

9        Second, Lopez's arguments regarding use of the merits of the *Brady* claim to establish  
10 cause and prejudice (a) are not hurdles specific to only state court but not federal court, and  
11 (b) do not cover all potential bases for establishing cause and prejudice in the state courts. In any  
12 court, state or federal, an attempt to overcome procedural bars by arguing the merits of the *Brady*  
13 claim would beg the question. Lopez already had discovered the withheld evidence and raised  
14 the *Brady* claim. The procedural default arose instead because Lopez did not appeal the denial  
15 of the motion for new trial and also did not timely raise the *Brady* claim in state postconviction  
16 proceedings thereafter. Establishing that the State had withheld the evidence and that Lopez

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18        <sup>5</sup> The unpublished state decisions cited by Lopez in his opposition are consistent with this  
19 analysis. *See* cases cited in ECF No. 37, at 16. Both decisions applied the law of the case  
20 doctrine following a prior state court appellate holding. And Lopez's citation form incorrectly  
21 suggests that the first cited unpublished decision is a state supreme court decision rather than  
22 instead a decision by the state court of appeals. Neither unpublished decision properly could be  
23 cited in the state courts as precedent, as the state supreme court decision was issued prior to  
January 1, 2016. *See* Nev. R. App. Pro. 36(c)(3) (precluding citation, for precedential or  
persuasive authority, to state supreme court decisions decided prior to January 1, 2016, and  
unpublished court of appeal decisions from any time). The unpublished decisions thus could not  
override the extensive published authority by the Supreme Court of Nevada applying the law of  
the case doctrine only to prior appellate holdings, even if the two unpublished decisions had  
stated or implied something to the contrary.



1 timely raised the claim initially after discovery of the evidence would not establish cause in  
 2 either state or federal court for a procedural default based on those failures because those points  
 3 had nothing to do with the failure to appeal or timely present the claim in postconviction  
 4 proceedings. That is, Lopez already had overcome the obstacles presented by the circumstances  
 5 of the *Brady* claim to present the claim in the motion for a new trial. Those initial obstacles,  
 6 which he already had overcome, do not and cannot establish cause, in either state or federal  
 7 court, for his failure to pursue the claim thereafter in a timely appeal or timely postconviction  
 8 petition.

9 Lopez's attempt to couch his only possible cause-and-prejudice arguments in the state  
 10 courts within the bounds of an argument based on the merits of the *Brady* claim thus does not  
 11 work. The difficulties that he identifies would apply in federal court as well, because an  
 12 argument premised on the underlying merits of the *Brady* claim does not line up with the  
 13 procedural defaults in question. Nor is the general cause-and-prejudice standard in the state  
 14 courts limited to only an argument based on the merits of *Brady*.<sup>6</sup>

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 16 <sup>6</sup> The district court's holding of non-materiality on the motion for new trial would not  
 17 preclude Lopez from convincing a state *appellate* court that the withheld evidence was material.  
 18 It would still be possible for Lopez to establish materiality on state appellate review to the extent  
 19 that that issue had an impact on his ability to show prejudice to overcome a procedural default.  
 20 Lopez certainly would not argue that the district court's non-materiality holding was binding in  
 all later proceedings in all courts, which then would preclude him prevailing on the merits of the  
*Brady* claim itself. If anything, review in federal court potentially would be more constrained  
 than in the state appellate courts given the statutorily-required federal habeas deference to state  
 court findings of fact. The state district court's non-materiality legal holding, however, binds no  
 other court.

21 In this regard, in federal court, Lopez cannot rely on Gaffney's alleged ineffective  
 22 assistance in not appealing the denial of the motion for new trial to establish cause for that  
 default because, as is discussed *infra*, that ineffective-assistance claim in Ground 3(b) itself is not  
 23 exhausted. *See, e.g., Cockett v. Ray*, 333 F.3d 938, 943 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2003) (for a claim to serve as  
 cause to overcome the procedural default of another claim, the claim must be exhausted as an  
 independent claim and must not itself be procedurally defaulted). And Lopez of course does not  
 even attempt to invoke the *Martinez* rule as a basis for overcoming the procedural default of

1 Third, and this is the most critical logical flaw, Lopez does not present argument  
 2 supported by state court authority establishing that the alternative cause-and-prejudice arguments  
 3 that he seeks to present now in federal court would not be considered also by the state courts as a  
 4 basis for overcoming the procedural default. He posits that federal courts apply a different  
 5 standard than the state courts but he then cites to the general federal cause-and-prejudice  
 6 standard that is the same cause-and-prejudice standard applied in the state courts. *Compare* ECF  
 7 No. 37, at 17, with *Myers, supra*, at \*3 n.4. Again, to establish technical exhaustion, Lopez must  
 8 establish that the state courts would not consider the cause-and-prejudice argument that he seeks  
 9 to pursue in federal court. *Accord* ECF No. 37, at 15 (“In order to be technically exhausted, there  
 10 must be no path for consideration of the claim in state court.”). Merely articulating a less  
 11 common cause-and-prejudice argument does not establish that the state courts would not also  
 12 consider such an argument. Lopez has not established that critical point here. At bottom, his  
 13 arguments seek to overcome the procedural default ultimately under the same long-established  
 14 general cause-and-prejudice standards that apply in both federal court and Nevada state court.

15 Absent a showing that he is relying on an argument to overcome a procedural default that  
 16 the Nevada state courts will not consider, such as a *Martinez*-based argument, Lopez does not  
 17 establish technical exhaustion by procedural default in this context. *See generally Rodriguez,*

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18 Ground 2 because *Martinez* does not apply to a substantive claim such as Ground 2. Lopez faces  
 19 substantial difficulties in establishing cause-and-prejudice in any court, and the specific hurdles  
 20 that he mentions in his briefing are not limited to the state courts as opposed to federal court.  
 21 Nor does his *Brady*-based argument cover all of the potential arguments for overcoming a  
 22 procedural default that could be presented in the state courts.

23 In their reply, the respondents discuss only the application of *Martinez* to Ground 2. ECF  
 No. 43, at 3-4. Lopez relied on *Martinez* only as to Ground 3(b), not Ground 2. The  
 respondents’ argument thus does not pertain to the issue actually presented. Particularly given  
 the respondents’ failure to correctly construe Lopez’ arguments, I am not persuaded by the  
 respondents’ suggestion that Lopez’ arguments have established that the claims are conclusively  
 procedurally defaulted in federal court at this point. *Cf. id.*, at 3.

1 *supra*; *Myers, supra*.<sup>7</sup> Lopez has not made such a showing here. Ground 2 thus also is not  
2 technically exhausted by procedural default, and the ground therefore remains unexhausted.

3 ***Technical Exhaustion as to Ground 3(b)***

4 Lopez does not maintain that Ground 3(b) is actually exhausted, and the only argument  
5 that he presents to overcome a procedural default that is supported by legal citation relies on  
6 *Martinez*. If *Martinez* were applicable to Ground 3(b), then Lopez would be able to successfully  
7 establish technical exhaustion while still challenging the procedural default in federal court. But  
8 *Martinez* does not apply to Ground 3(b).

9 Ground 3(b) alleges that Lopez was denied effective assistance of counsel when  
10 substitute counsel Gaffney did not appeal the state district court's denial of Lopez' motion for a  
11 new trial. In *Davila v. Davis*, 137 S.Ct. 2058 (2017), the Supreme Court held that the *Martinez*  
12 rule did not extend to claims of ineffective assistance of appellate counsel as opposed to claims  
13 of ineffective assistance at trial. In *Davila*, the petitioner alleged that appellate counsel was  
14 ineffective for failing to raise specific claims in a timely perfected direct appeal. In this case,  
15 Lopez appears to be proceeding on the unstated assumption that *Martinez* extends to the current  
16 situation because Gaffney allegedly instead was acting as "trial counsel" rather than "appellate  
17 counsel" when he failed to appeal the denial of the motion for a new trial in the first instance.

18 *Davila* emphasizes, however, that *Martinez* is limited to claims of trial error by counsel, *i.e.*,

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20 <sup>7</sup> If the petitioner establishes that he cannot overcome the procedural default in the state  
21 courts for reasons that apply equally in federal court, he then will have established technical  
22 default by procedural default but also that the claim should be dismissed with prejudice as  
23 procedurally defaulted. To instead overcome the exhaustion defense by technical exhaustion  
while still being able to potentially overcome the procedural default in federal court, the  
petitioner must rely on a basis, such as *Martinez*, that is recognized in federal court but not the  
Nevada state courts. Premising an argument on the same general cause-and-prejudice standard  
that is applicable in both court systems is unpersuasive in that regard because that argument does  
not establish that the petitioner has no potential path to relief in the state courts.

1 failures by counsel “at trial.” 137 S.Ct. at 2065-67. A failure to appeal the denial of a post-  
2 judgment motion is not a trial error. Every point relied upon by the Supreme Court in its  
3 rationale in *Davila* leads away from, rather than toward, a conclusion that *Martinez* extends to a  
4 failure to file a direct appeal.<sup>8</sup> Lopez presents no argument addressing *Davila* that would lead to  
5 a different conclusion.

6 Accordingly, on the showing and argument made, Lopez has not established that Ground  
7 3(b) is technically exhausted by procedural default on a basis where the procedural default  
8 potentially can be overcome on an argument that is recognized only in federal court. I will grant  
9 the respondents’ motion to dismiss as to this claim vis-à-vis an unexhausted claim but will not  
10 proceed further than that on the briefing presented. The respondents did not seek dismissal in the  
11 motion on the basis of procedural default, and they addressed that issue only in response to  
12 Lopez’ technical-exhaustion argument. On the record and argument presented, I will not hold  
13 more than that Ground 3(b) is not exhausted.<sup>9</sup>

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15 <sup>8</sup> For example, the Supreme Court noted that *Martinez* allowed petitioners to rely on  
16 ineffective assistance of postconviction counsel to establish cause and prejudice to overcome the  
17 procedural default of claims of trial error by counsel only in states where state law required  
18 petitioners to defer such trial-error IAC claims to postconviction review. In contrast, claims of  
19 ineffective assistance of appellate counsel could not be raised until postconviction review due to  
20 the nature of the claim, rather than by a requirement imposed by state procedural law. 137 S.Ct.  
21 at 2068. Similarly, a claim that counsel failed to file a direct appeal cannot be raised until  
22 postconviction review simply by virtue of the inherent nature of the claim: by definition the  
claim cannot be presented prior to postconviction review. In this regard, I do not believe that  
whether a lawyer is labeled as “trial counsel” or “appellate counsel” in various contexts is as  
important to the application of *Martinez* as is what counsel was doing or not doing at the  
pertinent time. A failure to file an appeal is not a trial error by counsel. *See also McClain v.*  
*LeGrand*, No. 3:14-cv-00269-MMD-CLB, 2019 WL 6829950, at \*9 (D. Nev. Dec. 13, 2019)  
(discussing but not resolving the application of *Martinez* in a related context).

23 <sup>9</sup> I understand that navigating the relationship between exhaustion and procedural default  
in a motion to dismiss can be problematic for habeas respondents because petitioners may seek  
to rely on the respondents’ procedural-default argument to establish technical exhaustion.  
Alternative argument and careful wording are the solution to that quandary. At least in this

1 I THEREFORE ORDER that the respondents' motion to dismiss (**ECF No. 18**) is  
2 **GRANTED IN PART**. I hold that Grounds 2 and 3(b) are not exhausted. The entire petition  
3 will be dismissed unless, **by May 3, 2021**, Lopez either dismisses the unexhausted claims or  
4 seeks other appropriate relief, such as a stay.

5 I FURTHER ORDER that the respondents' motion to seal (**ECF No. 38**) is **GRANTED**  
6 with respect to the exhibit filed under seal at ECF No. 39. In accordance with Local Rule LR IC  
7 6-1 and the requirements of *Kamakana v. City and County of Honolulu*, 447 F.3d 1172 (9th Cir.  
8 2006), I find that a compelling need to protect privacy interests and personal identifying  
9 information outweighs the public interest in open access to court records.

10 Dated: March 31, 2021.



11  
12 ANDREW P. GORDON  
13 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE  
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particular case, I will not grant relief—dismissal with prejudice for procedural default—that was  
sought for the first time in the reply rather than in the motion.